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The following information has been received concerning two emigre Hungarian generals, Andras Zako and Ferenc Farkas.

1. General Ferenc Farkas was a well-known general of the Hungarian Army. For some years he had charge of the education and training of the regular officer corps of the Hungarian Army. He was also connected with military education of the Hungarian Youth. He was responsible for the fact that a number of Hungarian officers continued the war on the side of the German Army against the Allied powers after the Nazi coup d'etat of October 15, 1944, contrary to the will of the Hungarian Military High Command. Later he took part in the judicial proceedings which condemned high-ranking military leaders who followed the orders of the Hungarian Army C-in-C. with regard to breaking off relations with Germany and concluding an armistice with the Allied powers. By his conduct he indirectly facilitated the Soviet capture of 400,000 additional military personnel as prisoners of war despite the concluded Armistice.

After the National Uprising against the Germans, Farkas declared his good faith towards it but did nothing to support its activities. He did break off his relations with the Nazi leaders, but not until the greater part of the Hungarian Army had been disbanded. He did not return to Hungary after the war and, consequently, did not participate in the struggle of his country against Soviet domination. He permitted himself to be elected "Fuehrer" by a fragment of the parliament abroad.

For some time Farkas was active as leader of Hungarians in the Western zones of Germany and formed the Liberty Movement of anti-bolshevist Hungarians. He was reconciled with the former Regent and entered into relations with various political groups. He attempted to enhance his standing politically by activities in the ranks of the "Volksdeutsche" who had been transferred from Hungary by the Potsdam agreements.

2. General Andras Zako was active in Roumania as an Hungarian intelligence officer. He was captured, condemned, but later released by the Roumanians. After his release, he was appointed to the Hungarian General Staff and detailed as professor in the General Staff School. After the Nazi coup d'etat of 1944, he headed the Hungarian intelligence at the direction of the Nazis, in which position he remained until the collapse of Germany.

As chief of intelligence he was charged by the Germans with the organization of Hungarian guerilla warfare behind the Allied lines. His organization had a political character and was entirely directed by the SS high command. Its last activity was the recruiting of Hungarian guerillas for the fight in the "Festung Alpen." As the German Army collapsed, the organization fell apart, but not before its activities facilitated the deportation by the Soviets of many civilians from Hungary.

Zako did not return to Hungary after the war. He revived the "Kopjas" (Pike) Movement, seeking to build it up as the only emigre military movement. German infiltration reportedly has occurred in the Kopjas organization.

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